AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

The A. F. of L. Weekly News Letter contains a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occuring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and such other items often of interest to the trade union movement.

Entered as second-class matter November 30, 1912, at the Post-office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 11, 1918.

VOL. 11. NO. 6. WASHINGTON D. C. SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1921. WHOLE NO. 526.

GARYISM IS MODERN NAME : : : FOR SLAVERY AND FEUDALISM

The offer of steel trust stockholders to forego profits in Judge Gary's and their—fight against trade unionism is another case of history repeating.

What is known as Garyism was called feudalism in the Middle-Ages and slavery in other periods.

The only difference is that Garyism would hide itself within freedom's cloak while the feudalist and slave holder were frankly autocratic—the latter boldly announced that they were superior to the men and women of toil.

Stripped of sham and cant, Garyism is control of the many by the few, and the determination of that few to hold their power.

Steel stockholders are "running true to form" with their song that as old as man's first effort to be free.

Every trade union has heard this song, which is always forgotten when a 100 per cent trade union appears on the scene.

The steel autocrat knows, as did the feudal baron and slave holder, that wage earners become conscious of themselves when they unite. Then —and not till then—do they sense what liberty means.

Then the autocrat loses his power. His dominion over men ends. He must adjust himself to new conditions, but he will not accept these conditions until he is compelled to.

It is amusing to read of these feudal imitators gravely announcing that they are willing to surrender profits to stop steel unionization.

These stockholders and their spokesman will travel the road of every man who would control the lives of others.

History records the end that befalls autocracy in every form.

These stockholders may "stand pat"—but only until they see that Garyism is being swept aside by the solid lines of steel workers.

Then, history will again repeat, and the stockholders will accept the new order, and happily chirp, "We find this union is a 'good' union."

When the steel workers are unorganized, all unions are "bad."

The workers themselves must compel the stockholders to accept viewpoints in line with modern times.

Appeals for justice in any form are futile backed by organization.

Autocracy was never known to voluntarily surrender.

Power is the one—and only—thing autocracy respects.

Agitate! Educate! Organize!

British Miners Were Forced To Suspend Work

London, England, April 26.—The refusal of railway workers and dockers to join the miners' strike is pronounced the widest-heralded triple alliance that was supposed to constitute an invincible labor army.

While the future administration of these unions is conjecture, the strength of the miners are a fact. In this is being impressed upon the thinking people of Great Britain the realize that the many items associated with the country's single basic industry must be solved. The miners reply that the prosperous mines would be represented on the board that would apportion these assessments, and an incompetent or careless coal owner would be cut off from the pool benefits.

The miners declare that the present movement is a lockout and not a strike. The coal industries act of 1920 provided that war-time government control of the mines could cease in March, 1921. The government has indicated that the mines would be decontrolled earlier than intended. This meant that coal owners in the various districts would deal with employes and that the national plan would end. The miners protested, and demanded a national agreement and a national pool on a living wage basis. This would be guaranteed.

The strike of last year affected the wages of the miners a fact that the coal owners are alive to, and when the government changed its policy the coal owners gave notice that work would be on the basis of an existing scale, as some districts the new scale cut wages per cent, or a more standard than before the war.

These reductions, together with the enormous profits made by coal owners during the war, developed a spirit in the new that was before unknown, and is shown in their refusal in some cases to man a pumse, as is usual in strikes, thereby stopping the mines from being flooded.

The inequalities in the mining industry, because of physical conditions, makes the problem of setting wages at this time a fine. The miners' solution is a national pool, or a contribution based upon tonnage, which would be distributed among the less prosperous mines. The point is made that this would affect efficiency in high-cost mines, as the manager would know his losses would be reduced. The miners reply that the prosperous mines would be represented on the board that would apportion these assessments, and an incompetent or careless coal owner would be cut off from the pool benefits.

The miners declare that the present movement is a lockout and not a strike. The coal industries act of 1920 provided that war-time government control of the mines could cease in March, 1921. The government has indicated that the mines would be decontrolled earlier than intended. This meant that coal owners in the various districts would deal with employes and that the national plan would end. The miners protested, and demanded a national agreement and a national pool on a living wage basis. This would be guaranteed.

The strike of last year affected the wages of the miners a fact that the coal owners are alive to, and when the government changed its policy the coal owners gave notice that work would be on the basis of an existing scale, as some districts the new scale cut wages per cent, or a more standard than before the war.

These reductions, together with the enormous profits made by coal owners during the war, developed a spirit in the new that was before unknown, and is shown in their refusal in some cases to man a pumse, as is usual in strikes,

LEGION DISCUSSES CAUSES.

Portland, Ore., April 20.—In its report on unemployment a committee appointed by the last meeting of the American Legion discusses causes for present conditions and attention of the report calls attention to boasted efficiency of business men who have no method in industrial program "which should and could avoid the disastrous periodical activities over the entire

Attention is called to rate increase secured by public utilities organizations to extend their plants and who then fail to do the work. The committee is not impressed with the claims of public utilities or hundreds of wealthy men and women, rather than to draw from their comfortable incomes, secured employment through the artificial stimulus of the war while their less fortunate brothers and sisters were suffering for the necessities of life.

WOULD REMOVE LAND TAX.

Madison, Wis., April 20.—Land valued at more than $10,000 and all improvements will be exempt from taxation if a bill introduced in Assemblyman Grimstad is passed by the state legislature. Values in excess of $10,000 will pay a graded tax of from one-half to one per cent annually. The bill is intended to lighten the increase of burdens on labor, on savings and expenditures for improvements by transferring increased tax burdens to property values that are created by labor, or improvements, or conservation of resources by the owners.

CONSOLIDATE OFFICES.

Seattle, April 20.—A referendum to consolidate the offices of president and secretary of the state federation of labor was approved by a two-to-one vote in the recent primaries. The consolidated offices will be known as executive secretary. The candidates for this office are President Short and Secretary Dix.

PRESSMEN MAKE GAINS.

Pressman's Home, Tenn., April 20. An increase of wages and hours during the past month are reported to the headquarters of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union by locals affiliated to that organization.

TEACHERS' BILL PASSED.

Sacramento, Cal., April 20.—The state legislature was passed the "forward teachers' tenure bill, which prohibits dismissal of public school teachers without a public hearing.

$800,000,000 PRIZE IS BEHIND SALES TAX

Washington, April 20.—Corporation excess profits taxes that amount to approximately $800,000,000 is the prize sales tax advocates would capture, declared Congressman Frear in a speech in which he explained this attempt to shift this amount to the backs of 100,000,000 people.

"There are practically nine turnovers in the case of cotton goods and woolen goods, eight turnovers in the case of leather goods and seven or eight in the case of lumber —that is, from the original ore up to the time of the finished article," said the Wisconsin representative. "What applies to these articles applies with equal force to practically everything we use. In other words, this proposed tax of 2 per cent on each turnover has to be applied from five, six and seven to nine times.

"But that is not the worst. You know that in many cases where the present tax on luxuries is imposed they have raised the price of the goods sometimes 10 times over during the different turnovers.

"For cold-blooded treatment of those who gave all and left all to serve their country while profiteers remained at home to garner fabulous profits, protected by these service men's chapter in our history can compare.

"We are now further asked to exempt these profits of those who stayed home and accumulated money and place of their burdens equally in part on the shoulders of the soldiers of the last war, of the men and women who contributed their savings to buy Liberty and Victory bonds with the assurance that this government would remember them.

"It seems like adding insult to injury. The war is over, the powerful interests behind a sales tax propaganda are pushing hard for a repeal of the excess profits tax and substitution of a sales tax and assumption that the Liberty and Victory bonds bought by those who gave till it hurt," have depreciated in value, the service men's bonus bill, that has been juggled along for over a year, is now laid aside and they are asked to look for the beauties of nature in spring time and breathe deep the air of the new democracy in 1921."

VIGILANCE NECESSARY.

Oatman, Ariz., April 20.—The need for constant vigilance by trade unionists is shown in the withdrawal of the Snowball Miners' union from the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. The vote was 83 to 81, with 200 members absent. Those present declared for an "independent" union. For two years this fight has been waged, and the union, with its long list of constructive labor work, has been torn by dissension.

One of the most active pleaders for continuous membership in the workers' international in season and out of season, is the late convention of the Arizona federation of labor, he introduced a resolution to reorganize the A. F. of L. organizer, Ident Gompers and other officials solicited his aid in the fight, and actual in telling his followers that the "independent" union will eventually be affiliated with the A. F. of L. But the deluded miners believe it. In the meantime the copper bosses are happy over the trend of events.

LABOR LOOKS AHEAD.

Topeka, Kan., April 20.—The report of the legislative committee of Kansas state federation of labor, includes this statement:

"The records of the 1919, 1920 and 1921 sessions of the legislature should be kept constantly in mind by every laboring man and woman in the state. And when the opportunity comes in November, 1922, let the protest of labor be so strong and insistent that it will be long remembered by those who assisted in the betrayal of labor to be put in office.

These sentiments are distasteful to officeholders of the old type who would assume a protectorate over the workers. In a recent statement in the spt the Kansas executive picturedthe time when the government will "take over" industry, and then, he declared, there will not be need for "150,000 hard-working men of labor unions to receive the profits of labor from the slender pockets of laboring men."

LESS MINE FATALITIES.

Washington, April 20.—The bureau of mines reports that 1,710 men were killed during January of this year in and about the coal mines of the United States, as compared with 2,208 in January last year. The 1921 figures show a decrease in fatalities, or about 18 per cent, from the record of the corresponding month last year.

The average number of lives lost during January of each year from 1915 to 1920 has been 202. The production of coal has averaged 56,- 000,000 tons during January, as compared with the spt the Kansas executive picturedthe time when the government will "take over" industry, and then, he declared, there will not be need for "150,000 hard-working men of labor unions to receive the profits of labor from the slender pockets of laboring men."

LESS MINE FATALITIES.

Washington, April 20.—The bureau of mines reports that 1,710 men were killed during January of this year in and about the coal mines of the United States, as compared with 2,208 in January last year. The 1921 figures show a decrease in fatalities, or about 18 per cent, from the record of the corresponding month last year.

The average number of lives lost during January of each year from 1915 to 1920 has been 202. The production of coal has averaged 56,- 000,000 tons during January, as compared with the spt the Kansas executive picturedthe time when the government will "take over" industry, and then, he declared, there will not be need for "150,000 hard-working men of labor unions to receive the profits of labor from the slender pockets of laboring men."

MAY CREATE LABOR POSTS.

Washington, April 20.—It is announced by Secretary of Labor Davis hopes to create a highly paid staff of specialists to mediate labor disputes in the building industry, that will be designated later. It is the intention of the federal officials to be able to secure 10 "labor experts," at $10,000 a year, who will constitute the first unit of the staff.

There will also be a staff of 20 other experts, at salaries of about $5,500, who will aid in the work.

The men who are not engaged in mediating labor disputes they will be engaged in studying conditions in industry.

LAW DOESN'T STOP STRIKES.

Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, April 20.—Australia's labor law has failed to stop workers quitting their employment, according to the workers' summary issued by the Australian bureau of census and statistics.

It is shown that there were 1,154 strikes throughout the commonwealth in 1919, and 1,714 strikes in 1918. During the first quarter of 1920 the number increased to 572, or an average of 2,492 for the year. In the second quarter of 1920 the number of strikes increased to 798 or an average of 3,196 for the year.

FAVOR HOME LOANS.

St. Louis, Mo., April 20.—The building trades council favors the passage of a national law which establishes a plan for a federal home loan board to loan $50,000,000 for building small homes. Loans to any one borrower shall not exceed $7,000 nor be less than $500, and shall be under the same regulations as money loaned to farmers to purchase land and for purposes incidental to agriculture.

OPPOSE STATE POLICE.

Salisbury, Md., April 20.—Opposition to state police in any form, which was demanded by a referendum vote of the people, was recorded by the annual convention of the Eastern and District of Columbia federation of labor.

The delegates reported an active trade union movement in their respective communities and the convention was voted the most successful in the history of the federation.

BREWERY WORKERS GAIN.

Louisville, Ky., April 20.—The Brewery Workers' union has signed an agreement with 35 brewery and soft drink establishments in this city.

RAILROAD LEAKAGES CAUSE HUGE WASTE

Chicago, April 20.—Inefficient management causes a waste of $1,- 000,000,000 annually in the operation of the country's railroads, according to exhibits filed with the railway labor board by the railroad unions. The charge is illustrated by a mass of figures which show vast leakages that are ignored by railroad managers, who are devoting their time to reducing wages.

The exhibit, prepared by W. Jett Lauck, economist for the unions,

It is stated that if the roads maintained their equipment instead of paying the dividends and profits, these defects would now not be a factor. Many roads have modernized by installing superheaters, brick arches, mechanical stokers and water-front heaters, this would mean an annual saving of at least $272,500,000. Another $50,- 000,000 could be saved by the use of better coal-purchasing methods, application of annual saving could be effected of at least $17,000,000."

Under-maintenance, which has cost millions of dollars, are caused by obsolete conditions as to locomotives, faulty operating systems, labor turnover, inefficient train operation, delays in terminals, and inadequate engine terminals.

Attention is called to the "almost incredible cost and inefficiencies in the present administration of railroads."

STRIKE LAW IS JOKE.

Topeka, Kan., April 20.—"We respect law, but this Industrial Court law—well, it is a joke," declared Alexander Howat, president of the Kansas district, United Mine Workers, in a speech in this city.

It is a so-called law that has made Kansas the laughing stock of this country and the whole world," Howat said. "It is a disgrace to such law as that and are not expected by by law-abiding citizens of Kansas.

"The first days of this law two miners died in the coal fields. These mines were idle on account of being filled with gas. Instead of a miner to enter either of these mines it meant death and imprisonment. Instead of asking work until the mines were cleared of the gas, the governor ordered miners to work the governor gave a statement to the press, and it was published in the Kansas City Star and in the union press: 'The coal miners have defied the law. The state accepts the challenge.'

"After investigation they found that the fans had been shutting the idle mines were out of order, and that the gas had filled the mines, men had gone down into the mines, they would have been burned and suffocated.

"Because they refused to commit suicide, they were threatened to throw them into prison."

TO TEACH HOME ECONOMICS.

Washington, April 20.—Congressman Haugen, of Iowa, introduced a bill which would appropriate $500,000 for home economics education for the year 1921-22, and increase $250,000 each year until the maximum of $1,000,000 annually is reached.

The purpose of the bill is to train the country's 26,000,000 women and girls in home making, including care of children, sanitation and preparation of foods, selection and making of clothing, advice for keeping the home attractive and healthful.

The appropriation is to be allotted to the various states on the basis of total population, with the proviso that no money shall be matched by an equal appropriation by the state. The funds are to be administered by the state board for vocational education, with the approval of the federal board for vocational education.

ALWAYS FIND EXCUSES.

St. Louis, Mo., April 20.—Building construction is slow, but the building contractors are blaming the high cost of labor, and yet within a few months ago the excuse was the high cost of labor, because of a city ordinance that compelled contractors to pay the prevailing wage scale when union labor and work eight hours on all public work. "If you repeal this ordinance, construction will be resumed," the contractors. The ordinance was repealed but now the contractors have found another excuse, which is accepted just as seriously as was the previous one.

WARNING BY PATROLMEN.

Chicago, April 20.—Officers of the Patrolmen's Benevolent association, affiliated with the A. F. of L., have issued a warning against an attempt to create a "company union" and use the name of the bona fide organization.

The officers of the regular organization are: Charles E. Copeland, president; Joseph A. Kelly, vice-president; Edward Hanley, secretary-treasurer. The office is located at 522 West Grand avenue, this city.

IGNORE LABOR LAW.

Philadelphia, April 20.—There are 100,000 employers in this state who ignore the workmen's compensation law, by every day's employment, the state legislature has passed an act which provides for a fine of $5 to $50 for every day's employe is not insured by his employer.

The workmen's compensation law every person who has one or more employes must take out insurance. Domestic servants and household workers are not included.

NO WHITE MEN; LOW WAGES.

Prescott, Ariz., April 20.—Following an order that no white men will be employed, 1,000 Mexican laborers, foremen on the Prescott division, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad announces a 20 per cent wage reduction.

CHILDREN BADLY FED.

San Francisco, April 20.—Between 15 and 25 per cent of the school children in this city are more than 7 per cent under weight as a result of improper feeding and resultant malnutrition, according to a survey by the California State Tuberculosis association.

METAL MINING DEADLY CAUSE TUBERCULOSIS

Washington, April 20.—After a four-years' investigation of metal miners' consumption in Butte, Montana, the United States public health service reports that out of more than 1,000 miners who were examined, 42 per cent showed definite signs of dust injury to the lungs. It was found that the death rate from tuberculosis in one year in Butte was nearly 12 times as great as that of the state of Michigan.

"Miners' consumption," says the report, "is mechanically produced, is neither contagious nor infectious, develops slowly and by the production of scar tissue gradually impairs the function of the lungs. The early forms of the disease are curable, the disease depends on the length of time the miner works and on the yielding hard, sharp, insoluble dust, the amount of silica in the dust to which he has been exposed, the steadiness with which he worked, the intensity of application of the man to his work, the actual nature of the work he has done underground, sometimes the presence of the general conditions under which he works.

"Miners' consumption may in itself produce disability and death. As a matter of fact, however, it predisposes a man to various infections, and it is in these infectious passages that few victims escape such infection. Pneumonia and tuberculosis are especially likely to occur, and the vast majority of miners with a tuberculous disease to the lungs contract tuberculosis and ultimately die, particularly if subject to the dust continues.

"It is also recognized that as the larger mining camps become more crowded, the consequent increased deterioration of housing conditions, the probability for tuberculosis infection increases, and the infection tends to become more and more prevalent and to occur earlier in cases of miners' consumption.

"The menace to the life of the miner and the menace to the community in general, from the spread of tuberculosis by miners' dust, and associates, becomes more evident from year to year."

The investigation was conducted by Daniel Harrington, mining engineer, and J. J. Bloomfield, of the United States public health service.

OPPOSE SALES TAX.

Washington, April 20.— Trade unionists are being urged by President Gompers to protest to members of congress against the proposed substitution of a sales tax which would shift approximately $1,000,000,000 from the excess profits and income taxes to the backs of the great masses of the people.

In a letter to state federations of labor and city central bodies, President Gompers says:

"While the sellers will pay only 1 per cent on every dollar, the poor will be required to pay 10 to 20 per cent, because they do not buy in as large quantities as the well-to-do. In many cases the prices of articles will be increased more than the amount of the turnovers.

"The claim that the excess profits tax is penalizing new enterprise is being used to deceive. If that were true there would not be such a persistent public campaign against the excess profits tax and in favor of the sales tax."

DISAGREE WITH COURT.

Chicago, April 20.—The railway labor board has disagreed with Judge Ridley's ruling that the receiver of the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic railway may reduce wages regardless of the board.

"With all due respect to the learned judge who approved the order, the said order was beyond the jurisdiction of the court," the board said the board.

The railroad reduced wages and was ordered to reinstate the rates and comply with the Cummins-Esch law. The employes refused and were resigned, and a Birmingham bank asked that it make its appointment a receiver. The court complied with the request, appointed the former general manager receiver and then indorsed the receiver's action in reducing wages. The employes suspended work as a result of this disregard of law, which is declared by the board to be considered by the railway labor board.

GRAIN ROTS IN FIELD.

Washington, April 20.—Millions of tons of grain rot in fields and in barns because of "frozen credits" and prohibitive freight rates, is the information conveyed to President Harding by a committee of visiting representative farmers, who urged the president to call an industrial conference of all interests to discuss present conditions, which, they declare, make it impossible for scores of thousands of children in the cities to be properly fed. The committee also declared that they are unable to buy fertilizer and that the "present yielding of misused economic system" brought about by "short-sighted and selfish interests."

WANT COAL PRICES PROBED.

Washington, April 20.—Congressman Lindsay Church, of Tennessee, congress to ask the attorney general for information as to possible prosecution under the anti-trust laws maintaining prices of $14 and $15 a ton and whether a short sale is sufficient legislation to enable the government to handle and control the situation. Church declares the public and if not, what additional legislation would you recommend to deal herewith?"

DODGE SALES TAX.

Altoona, Pa., April 20.—Internal revenue department officials of this district have received word from the bureau of internal revenue that the sales tax law, which applies to soda water fountains and to candy packers. These business men forget to set aside for Uncle Sam the pennies on their sales, it is said.

LAW PLAYS FAVORITES.

Mulberry, Kan., April 20.—Neither governor nor the state industrial court have acted on the Dean Coal and Mining company's request, available by the labor conflict. The shut down is curtailing the output of coal.

RAISE FALSE CRY.

Columbus, Ohio, April 20.—In response to moves in agreement with the local Street Car Men's union, the traction company is spending the "blood and treasure" argument.

UNUSUAL INJUNCTION RULE; WORKERS' CONTRACT UPHELD

Detroit, Mich., April 20.—In a most unusual decision Circuit Court Judge Driscoll applied the injunction to Schwartz & Sons, cigar manufacturers, who were ordered to reinstate a contract with their organized cigar makers, to pay them their wages if the lockout continues, and to pay court costs.

The court let it be understood that there is no limit to the uses of the injunction and that "it broadens and grows to the exigencies of the times."

In the spring of last year the cigar makers raised wages $3 a thousand. The following November the firm asked that wages be reduced $2 a thousand. and promised the cigar makers that they would be steadily employed and that there would be no other wage reduction demanded for a year, if the cut was agreed to. The cigar makers accepted the offer, and almost immediately Schwartz began laying them off. In February of this year Schwartz announced another cut of $3 a thousand. The workers offered to arbitrate, and when the firm refused they suspended work. Schwartz then asked for an injunction to stop picketing and to restrain the Cigar Makers' union "from interfering with his business and with any one of his employes."

The lockout continues the plaintiff (Schwartz) will have to pay them for the loss they sustain. The union will not permit them their places for work while they, the locked-out employes, might be doing.

"Our supreme court has by implication held that the union has a legal right to boit (Hazlewerth vs. Cohen, 222 Mich. 185). It must therefore, see no good reason why the rights of our citizens to work for such wages as they should not likewise be protected, especially when there is no other full, adequate and complete remedy at law."

The court will be entered granting that part of the prayer of the bill requires an injunction to restrain the plaintiffs from breaching the contract of employment."

GRITTY UNION TEACHERS.

Memphis, Tenn., April 20.—School boards in the South are learning which accounts for them standing up as Americans, rather than accepting the part of politician, who poses as an "educator."

The modern teacher was shown in action at the meeting of the West Tennessee Teachers' association, and the A. F. of L. organization of county superintendents and school boards. Boldest, it would teachers to be present and act as stage scenery at their annual convention. They were not ruled, but at the last conference of the association the union members abandoned their "yes-yes" policy to the dismay of their "rulers."

The union members elected the slate for officers and elected as president Miss Ethel Fraley, one of the strongest men in the faculty of the West Tennessee Normal school.

The "boss" then began a stiff fight against a resolution passed by the union, which declared that the trade union movement was condemned. The resolution was rejected, but only by a very biggest kind of a row was staged.

The Memphis Press writes: "If you have never witnessed an event of this sort or have never seen a real fight, you have missed one of the most private take the floor, just as in politics, to put over a certain convention. The scene can better be imagined than described."

RAIL CONTROL URGED.

Washington, April 20.—Unified control of the railroads was demanded in behalf of railroad labor was denounced by the convention of the National Farmers' union in this city.

It was stated that the portion relative to the railroads was a menace for their efforts, together with heavy freight rates, waste and extravagance in railway management, gambling in food and clothing, and manipulation of exports by men "who toil not, neither do they spin," were responsible for the high cost of living. It was also stated that the federal reserve board, "evidently dominated by the eyes of Canadian Co-operator.

The only real remedy is 'persistent and intensive education of the rank and file in the principles of co-operation and co-operation. People frequently contribute share and share alike to causes which manifestly neglect to give them substantial trade support. If co-operators would only begin practicing approaching 100 per cent loyalty to their own movement from the commencement, justice in substantial saving in the cost of living and increase in purchasing power in the value and importance of the movement."

WOMEN ON RAILROADS.

Washington, April 20.— Women employes in railroad offices in the numbered 87,57, or 151 fewer than in 1919, and nearly 16,000 more than in 1918, according to figures by the interstate commerce commission.

Most of the women were engaged in clerical and semiclerical positions but 1283 were doing shop work.

Many women were also engaged in the office of the chief of the mechanical department of the Pennsylvania railroad, said he didn't know the difference between repair posts of his company and the building locomotive works.

What the railroad official's attention was called to a newspaper statement by him about a year ago less when done by private concerns, he said the statement was prepared by the railroad's publicity agents.

ALIEN BILL PASSED.

Washington, April 20.—The house voted to override the president's negative veto vote. Under the proposed act the number of aliens of any one nationality admitted during the next year will be 2 per cent of foreign born persons of that nationality residing in the United States according to the 1910 census.

The bill is practically the same as that passed by the last congress and vetoed by President Wilson.

WHAT BREAD COSTS.

Newark, N. J., April 20.—According to a local report, the loaf of bread sold for a loaf of bread is divided as follows:

Flour, 1.4 cents; manufacturing, 14 cents; delivery, 1½ cents; overhead, 1.1-4 cents; retailer's profit, 2 cents; baker's profit, 3¼ cents. Total, 19 cents.

STRIKE AGAINST CUT.

Columbus, Ohio, April 20.—Organized barbers in several shops suspended work, rather than accept wage cuts. The clean-wage policy was arranged through an organization of employers of wages of the shop, employ unionists.

BLACKLISTED MINERS STARVING IN ALABAMA

Birmingham, Ala., April 20.—Coal miners and their families in this state are starving because of the blacklist placed on them by operators. This condition is the culmination of a strike that was forced on the miners several months ago. At their solicitation the United Mine Workers of America agreed to this aid and spent several hundred thousand dollars in the movement to compel the coal owners to pay a living wage. Troops were put into the fields by the operators. Economic conditions denounced officers of the United States army, navy and marine and every other influence that the coal owners could muster was lined up against the workers. But it was finally agreed to leave the matter in the hands of President Wilson for settlement and the strike was declared off. The president's award gave the miners nothing, while signing the blacklist if the coal operators were upheld.

The hint was quickly acted upon and hundreds of miners have been refused work, while their families are in actual want.

The United Mine Workers' office that he can do nothing, and those invited to the conference of three days ago in pre-war times. The New York Tribune company increased its profits from an average of $622,612. or 6.2 per cent, in pre-war years, to $1,000,000 or 10 per cent, or more than 40 per cent for the years 1916-1919.

LOYALTY IS FIRST NEED.

Brantford, Ontario, April 20.— "The co-operative movement rests for its more from the disloyalty of its members than from the enemies without," says the head of the Canadian Co-operator.

The loyalty is first need. "persistent and intensive education of the rank and file in the principles of co-operation and co-operation. People frequently contribute share and share alike to causes which manifestly neglect to give them substantial trade support. If co-operators would only begin practicing approaching 100 per cent loyalty to their own movement from the commencement, justice in substantial saving in the cost of living and increase in purchasing power in the value and importance of the movement."

WOMEN ON RAILROADS.

Washington, April 20.— Women employes in railroad offices in the numbered 87,57, or 151 fewer than in 1919, and nearly 16,000 more than in 1918, according to figures by the interstate commerce commission.

Most of the women were engaged in clerical and semiclerical positions but 1283 were doing shop work.

Many women were also engaged in the office of the chief of the mechanical department of the Pennsylvania railroad, said he didn't know the difference between repair posts of his company and the building locomotive works.

What the railroad official's attention was called to a newspaper statement by him about a year ago less when done by private concerns, he said the statement was prepared by the railroad's publicity agents.

ALIEN BILL PASSED.

Washington, April 20.—The house voted to override the president's negative veto vote. Under the proposed act the number of aliens of any one nationality admitted during the next year will be 2 per cent of foreign born persons of that nationality residing in the United States according to the 1910 census.

The bill is practically the same as that passed by the last congress and vetoed by President Wilson.

WHAT BREAD COSTS.

Newark, N. J., April 20.—According to a local report, the loaf of bread sold for a loaf of bread is divided as follows:

Flour, 1.4 cents; manufacturing, 14 cents; delivery, 1½ cents; overhead, 1.1-4 cents; retailer's profit, 2 cents; baker's profit, 3¼ cents. Total, 19 cents.

STRIKE AGAINST CUT.

Columbus, Ohio, April 20.—Organized barbers in several shops suspended work, rather than accept wage cuts. The clean-wage policy was arranged through an organization of employers of wages of the shop, employ unionists.

DID RAILROADS URGE BIG OUTLAW STRIKE?

Indianapolis, April 20.—Was last year's outlaw railroad strike backed by rail managers, who knew that the railway labor board would reject wage requests if forced on them by this illegal walkout?

This point is raised by W. S. Carter, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, in the official magazine of that organization.

"Has it never occurred to the members of the railroad brotherhoods that the surest way to prevent a huge increase in wages, the result of a decision of the labor board, would be to get the men to go on an unauthorized strike?" asks Carter.

"It is now known to everyone that the final strike became general and involved all railroad employes, decision No. 2 would never have been reached by the labor board and thus the railroads would have saved more than $500,000,000 or $600,000,000 per year in labor costs.

"It is a fact that at certain times in the most decisive moments of the illegal strike were secret services men.

"Enormous funds were disbursed by somebody. Agents were sent to Chicago to confer with three, to most of the important railroad terminals in the United States, and at these terminals the same attacks were made upon these old brotherhoods of railroad men and tempting offers were made to them if they would betray their fellow workers. Agents were sent to Chicago to confer with three, to most of the important railroad terminals in the United States, and at these terminals the same attacks were made upon these old brotherhoods of railroad men and tempting offers were made to them if they would betray their fellow workers.

"Has it never occurred to the members of the railroad brotherhoods that the surest way to prevent a huge increase in wages, the result of a decision of the labor board, would be to get the men to go on an unauthorized strike?" asks Carter.

"It is now known to everyone that the final strike became general and involved all railroad employes, decision No. 2 would never have been reached by the labor board and thus the railroads would have saved more than $500,000,000 or $600,000,000 per year in labor costs.

"It is a fact that at certain times in the most decisive moments of the illegal strike were secret services men.

"Enormous funds were disbursed by somebody. Agents were sent to Chicago to confer with three, to most of the important railroad terminals in the United States, and at these terminals the same attacks were made upon these old brotherhoods of railroad men and tempting offers were made to them if they would betray their fellow workers. Agents were sent to Chicago to confer with three, to most of the important railroad terminals in the United States, and at these terminals the same attacks were made upon these old brotherhoods of railroad men and tempting offers were made to them if they would betray their fellow workers.

WOULD OUTLAW LABOR SPY.

Sacramento, Cal., April 20.—By a vote of 5 to 2 the state senate has by passed the Hurley bill, which is aimed at the industrial spy system maintained by corporations. The bill provides a $250 fine and three months in jail for violation of the following:

Any person or corporation who shall employ any other person for the purpose of joining any union or labor organization, or for the purpose of their activities on trade union affairs, or for the purpose of reporting the members, or to agitate them to commit offenses against the public peace shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

WILL PROBE RAILROADS.

Washington, April 20.—Last year the Cummins-Esch railroad bill was declared to be the last word in statesmanship.

But things have not worked out as the prophets, and the prophets and the roads will be probed, following the lead of the senate. The interstate commerce commission is authorized to make the investigation.

The railroads want to find a way to reduce freight and passenger rates. The roads are unable to raise the money to operate and where the people's money is.

Which would indicate that the railroad question is not solved.

STORAGE HOLDINGS LARGE.

Washington, April 20.— Storage of eggs, apples and butter on April 1 far exceeded the holdings at that date, according to the department of agriculture. Boxed apple holdings were the largest on record, amounting to 500,000 boxes more than were held last year and 2,000,- 000 more than were held on April 1, 1919. Cold storage percentages apply to butter and eggs.

CLOAK MAKERS HAVE WON.

Boston, April 20.—Cloak manufacturers in this city accepted the union that their relations were at an end. The manufacturers refused to accept these conditions and suspended work. Now the cloak makers have won the strike and have forced the old system of collective bargaining, and the bosses are wise men.

WOULD EXTEND CONTRACT.

Boston, April 20.—At a joint conference of the national committee of the granite industries and representatives of the Paving Cutters' union it was voted to favor an exchange of the present expiring May 1 until April 1 next year.

UNION SHOP FOR TEAMSTERS.

Tacoma, Wash., April 20.—The agreement between the Teamsters' union and organized employers provides for union shop and standard wage rates.